NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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HEALING WOUNDS ON TREES.

We can scarcely go through an orchard without seeing more or less wounded trees—trees having the bark removed from some cause, and the wound becoming black and cankery. Or there have been large limbs removed and nothing put upon the stump to absorb the overflowing sap, and heal the wound. This is in part the effect of carelessness and inattention, and in part of ignorance. For the benefit of the latter, we publish *Forsyth's Recipe* for a composition which long experience has proved to be an excellent application. This composition was invented by John Forsyth, as long ago as 1791, when he had charge of the Royal Gardens, at Kensington. It was deemed so valuable that a large reward was given him by the King, on his making it public.—*Maine Farmer.*

"Take one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, (old plastering of rooms is preferable,) half a bushel of wood ashes, and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand; the three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the ceilings of rooms.

The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead and injured parts, till you come to the fresh, sound wood, leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife, or other sharp instrument; then lay on the plaster about one-eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible; then take a quantity of dry wood-ashes, and mix with it a sixth of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones: put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster, till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder till the whole plaster becomes a smooth, dry surface.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface; otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the composition.

Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take pounded chalk, or common lime, after having been slacked a month at least.

As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster, by raising up its edges near the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger, which is best done when moistened by rain, that the plaster may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

To the foregoing directions for making and applying the composition, it is necessary to add the following:

As the best way of using the composition is in a liquid state, it should be reduced to the consistence of thick paint, by mixing it up with a sufficient quantity of urine and soap-suds, and lay on with a painter's brush. The powder of wood-ashes and burnt bones is to be applied as before directed, patting it down with the hand.

When trees are become hollow, you must scoop out all the rotten, loose, and dead parts of the trunk till you come to the solid wood, leaving the surface smooth; then cover the hollow, and every part where the canker has been cut out, or branches lopped off, with the composition; and as the edges grow, take care not to let the new wood come in contact with the dead, part of which it may sometimes be necessary to leave; but cut out the old dead wood as the new advances, keeping a hollow between them, to allow the new wood room to extend itself, and thereby fill up the cavity, which it will do in time, so as to make, as it were a new tree. If the cavity be large, you may cut away as much at one operation as will be sufficient for three years. But in this you are to be guided by the size of the wound, and other circumstances. When the new wood, advancing from both sides of the wound, has almost met, cut off the bark from both of the edges, that the solid wood may join, which, if properly managed, it will do, leaving only a slight seam in the bark. If the tree be very much decayed, do not cut away all the dead wood at once, as it might weaken the tree so much as to endanger its being blown down. It will, therefore, be necessary to leave part of the dead wood at first, to strengthen the tree, and to cut it out by degrees as the new wood is formed. If there be any canker or gum oozing, the infected parts must be pared off, or cut out with a proper instrument. When the stem is very much decayed, and hollow, it will be necessary to open the ground and examine the roots.

The first time that I tried the composition in a liquid form, was upon an elm which had been planted about twenty years. It had been very much bruised by the roller, had several cavities in it, and was very much bark-bound besides. Having prepared the wounds, and applied the composition with a painters's brush, I took my knife and scarified the tree in four places; I also shaved off with a draw-knife, all the cankery outer bark, and covered the whole of the scars with the composition, shaking the powder of ashes and burnt bones all over it. A very heavy rain began in the evening and continued all night; yet, to my great surprise, in the morning, I found that only some of the powder, which had not had time to dry and incorporate with the composition, had washed off. I now repeated the powder, and, without anything more being done to the tree, the wounds healed up, and the bark was restored so completely, that three years ago it could hardly be discerned where the wounds had been. Some of the wounds were thirteen inches long, eight broad, and three deep.

Since the time it was scarified, the tree has increased ten inches more in circumference than a healthy tree near it, which was planted at the same time."

RAISING POTATOES.

Seeing an account, some two or three years since, of an easy method of raising potatoes, I concluded last spring to try it. Having but little faith, however, as to receiving much benefit, and not wishing to sustain much loss, I devoted but a small piece of ground to the experiment.

About the last of May, after the grass had got pretty well up, I selected half an acre of smooth ground, upon which I spread ten common-sized cartloads of green manure from the barn. I then plowed it about six inches deep, taking care to have every furrow meet and be completely turned. I next rolled it hard with a heavy roller. Then I took a round stick, about 3 inches in diameter, and gauged it about 3 inches from the bottom, with which I went over the piece, making holes 18 inches apart one way, and 15 the other. I cut my common sized red potatoes in three pieces, placing one piece in each hole and covering it with a hoe. This was all they required till it was time to dig them—thus saving all the trouble of hoeing. As it is the nature of potatoes to work upwards instead of downwards, there is no danger of their getting below the sod unless they are planted there, which should be carefully avoided.

Last year was a very bad year for potatoes, but mine, planted as above, yielded one-third better, and dug much easier than those planted in the common way, besides saving the trouble of harrowing and hoeing. I feel justified in saying that potatoes planted in this way can be raised with two-thirds of the labor, and produce a much greater crop than when planted the other way.

Brother farmers, will you try the experiment and give the results to the public?—*D. W. Smith, in Maine Far.*

Grease their Ways.—It is said that caterpillars on apple and other fruit trees, may be imprisoned and confined to their nests, by merely smearing the limb around the nest with oil or grease,—that so fearful are they of any oily substance, that they will stay and starve to death in their web, rather than attempt to cross the charmed line. We have never tried this simple method, but if it is as effectual as stated, the sooner their ways are greased the better.—*Maine Far.*

An exchange paper states that a vessel recently arrived at Hull, England, navigated by a man, his wife, and four daughters, laden with bones raked from the battle-fields of Napoleon, to be sold by the bushel for manure to grow turnips.

Re-appearance of the Potato Disease.—Having informed you, about the beginning of this month, that my frame potatoes were in perfect health, I think it right now to say, that they are so no longer. On a piece of the old set which I enclose, there is a very conspicuous fungus, that looks stouter and exhibits more filamentous roots than any which I remember to have seen before. The young tubers have the same appearance of disease as those of last year.—*L. V. H., in Lond. Gard. Chron.*

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

BARLEY AND MALT AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

The Malt Tax produces somewhere about 5,000,000*l.* a year; that is to say, it forms more than one third of the excise, and nearly one-tenth of the whole revenue of the country. This vast source of supply has for many years been a bone of contention between successive governments and the agricultural interest, many persons of eminence in which have been of opinion that the repeal of the Malt Tax would be a prodigious advantage to farmers. We now find that this question is revived; it has already been raised incidentally in the House of Commons, and the Anti-Malt-Tax Association, which had slept for some years, has been once more roused into action, for the purpose of applying the screw to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Two principal reasons are given why the Malt-Tax operates prejudicially on the farming interest: the one is, that laborers would be better off if they could make their own malt and brew their own beer, or buy it cheaper; the other is, that farmers themselves would be greatly benefited if they could use malt for fattening cattle.

To the first of these statements no possible objection can be made; there is no doubt that laboring men are very heavily taxed in beer, and that it would be a great social, as well as personal advantage to them if it were otherwise.

The second opinion is one upon which men's minds are not so generally made up. If malt is really a material upon which animals fatten much better than on barley, it would of course be highly important to find some means of enabling farmers to use it; on the contrary, if it is no better, or worse, then the only ground for throwing away a vast source of revenue would be the gain of cheap beer.

When a man says that malt is a better food than barley, it is equivalent to saying that four pecks of grain will fatten an animal more than five; for, in the process of malting, barley loses on an average, one-fifth of its nutritive contents. This is evident to any one who knows that the process of malting consists in making barley germinate, and afterwards breaking off the sprout. Whatever that sprout may be, it is formed out of the materials in the barley; when the sprout is removed, the grain is so far impoverished; and what is of great importance, it loses in this operation a portion of its nitrogen.

It was for the purpose of determining the relative value of malt and barley, as food for cattle, that government, in the spring of last year, authorized Dr. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow, one of the most sagacious, learned, and honest of European chemists, and his nephew Dr. R. Thomson, to purchase cattle, and commence experiments. These were carried on till the 20th of last February, and are now before the country in the form of a most elaborate report of 112 folio pages. It is impossible for us to go much into the details of these experiments; we can only say that we have read them attentively, and that in our judgment they have been conducted with all possible precautions against accidental error. The results are as follows:

The first subject of inquiry was into the relative effect of Barley and Malt on the milk of cows:

"We procured two young cows from Ayrshire, of the best breed of milk cows in Scotland. They had calved about six weeks before we got them. Our object in getting two cows was to feed the one with barley and the other with malt, and observe what effect the food would have upon the milk and butter of each. But it became soon evident that the constitution of the cows was so different, that no fair conclusion could be come to by that mode of proceeding. We were obliged, in consequence, to give the same food to each, and to draw our consequences from the effects produced on both. At first we gave the cows the barley and malt entire, after they had been steeped for some time in hot water; but we soon found that it was better to grind them into meal, and to digest the meal in hot water." A table is given showing the results, upon which they say:

"These experiments leave no doubt that *barley is more nourishing to cows than malt;* at least, as far as the production of milk and butter is concerned."

A second report upon a further series of experiments, devised to ascertain the relative value of different substances as food for cows, is closed by the following important statement of the conclusions to which the experiments led:

"It is obvious that malt is a *much more expensive* substance, irrespective of duty, than barley, for feeding. The only advantage which it seems to hold out in cattle feeding, is the relish which it gives to a mash; but as this depends entirely upon the sugar which it contains, and which has been produced from the starch of the barley, it is obvious that the same flavor may be imparted to the barley by the addition of an equivalent amount of molasses or sugar, if deemed expedient; but we have always found steeped barley to be highly relished by cattle."

The last subject of inquiry was the value of malt in fattening bullocks.

"Two lean bullocks were procured, supposed pretty similar in their constitution; they were about three years of age each, the progeny of the same sire, though by different mothers. We shall distinguish them by the letters A and B. The weight of bullock A, 9 cwt. 7 lbs.; B, 10 cwt. 106 lbs.; so that B was 211 lbs. heavier than A. They were both fed with the same food, both in kind and quantity; that is, one had a certain number of pounds of barley, and the other the same weight of malt. By some preliminary trials, it was found that barley and malt alone could not be given as food; after a while they loathed it, and would leave it unconsumed. We found hay indispensable. At first, they got it *ad libitum*, the amount being ascertained, before it was given the bullocks, and the residue uneaten, carefully weighed. We began with 6 lbs. of barley to bullock A, and 6 lbs. of malt to bullock B, which was speedily raised to 9 lbs. and then to 12 lbs., beyond which we could not with safety go. The hay consumed by the bullocks from the 1st to the 15th of October inclusive, was by bullock A, 312 lbs., and by B, 311, or very nearly the same by each. Bullock A consumed 198 lbs. barley, and bullock B the same weight of malt. I conclude that the relative fattening value will be proportioned to the increased weight of the bullocks:

	Increase. A, *Barley.*	B, *Malt.*
From 1st to 4th October,	3 lbs.	36.
" 4th to 8th "	83.5	26.
" 8th to 14th, "	22.5	28.5
	109	90.5

"Here the bullock fed on barley increased in weight 109 lbs., while the one fed on malt increased 90 1-2 lbs. This shows a decided superiority of barley over malt, weight for weight, for fattening bullocks." A further trial of three months, confirmed this opinion.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE YELLOWS.

Mr Tucker—The yellows in peach trees is a subject that still continues to be interesting in this part of the country. I wish, therefore, to communicate a fact which may be of some importance in our inquiries after the cause of that disease.

Four years ago, Mr B. Silliman, jr., of this city, procured from Liverpool a considerable number of young peach and nectarine trees, *budded on plum stocks.* There had been no peach trees for twenty years on the ground where these were planted. They grew well the first season, and appeared in perfect health. The second season, some of the peach trees showed symptoms of yellows, and died the third season. At the present time, no one of the trees, either nectarine or peach, is free from disease. In the garden adjoining that of Mr Silliman, there were diseased trees standing at the time the imported ones were planted out.

The following inferences may, perhaps, be safely drawn from this experiment:

1. Budding on plum stocks is not a security against the yellows.

2. The plum tree has not hitherto been known to be liable to the disease. We may therefore conclude that the disease commenced in the *peach*, not in the *plum* portion of the trees—that is, in the *top*, and not in the root. This furnishes a strong probability that it is the natural course of the disease to commence and be seated primarily in the part of the tree above ground.

3. The disease did not arise from anything inherent in the trees, but from some cause external to and disconnected from them. The ground of this conclusion will not be apparent, without taking in connection with what has been stated, the fact that the yellows is unknown in England. This conclusion bears pretty directly upon an important theory, which has been very ably presented to the public in a recent work, and met with a favorable reception. The theory is thus stated:

The yellows is "a *constitutional taint*, existing in many American varieties of the peach, and produced in the first place by bad cultivation, and the consequent exhaustion arising from successive overcrops. Afterwards, it has been established and perpetuated by sowing the seeds of the enfeebled tree."

It is most sincerely to be regretted that any fact should present itself, that seems irreconcileable with a theory, which offers to us, if correct, so ready and sure a means of having healthy trees. According to the theory, trees procured from regions where the disease has not appeared—England, France, Italy, China, or even our own "Great West," for example—*should* be free from disease. But Mr Silliman's experiment leads us to apprehend that we are not in that way to escape the evil.

To see that we make no unwarranted conclusion, let us advert to the facts and circumstances involved in this trial of foreign trees.

It is well known that the yellows has not appeared in England. Mr Downing, ("Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," p. 467,) states a further fact, that "notwithstanding the great number of American varieties of peach trees that have been repeatedly sent to England, and are now growing there, the disease has never extended itself there,

or been communicated to other trees." Peach trees in England, therefore, have no *constitutional taint* that makes them liable to the yellows; and if they remain there they never take the disease. But bring these trees to New Haven, and in fifteen months after their arrival, they are dying with the yellows. There must, therefore, be *something* here which is not there. The disease shows itself too soon after the trees reach this country, to admit of the supposition, that the exhausting processes, said to be peculiar to our climate and practices, have an agency in producing it. Must we not suppose the disease to be connected somehow with *place* rather than *condition*? It matters not where our trees or seeds come from—Liverpool, Flushing, Newburg, western New York, or Ohio—if planted out in New Haven or its vicinity, either in light sand, or deep, rich loam, they die of the yellows—some in one, some in two, all in three or four years.

The inference from all this seems unavoidable, that the cause of the disease has existence independent of the constitution of the trees. What this cause is, where it is, what it is attached to, what it emanates from, thousands besides myself, are waiting and watching with anxiety to know. Many facts, which cannot now be detailed, show satisfactorily that the presence of a diseased tree among healthy ones, has some deleterious influence, direct or indirect, upon the health of its neighbors, but in what way, we are as yet unable to say. Our best mode of guarding our trees against this destroyer, is in conformity with this idea of a communication of disease from one tree to another; it is to *exterminate diseased trees, and replace them with those that are healthy.* I cannot, from my own experience, say confidently that it makes any difference whether the trees are rooted up when in full leaf, or after the leaves have fallen.

NOYES DARLING.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 1846.

HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

We believe it is common among farmers to say that a turkey's head costs twice as much as its body is worth when fattened. This we do not believe is true, if he is properly managed; but on the contrary, we believe that nothing can be raised and turned to so great a profit. But turkeys must have care, especially when young; but this care will not entrench on the business of the farmer, as it may be done by females or the younger branches of the family,—and beside, the little damage they may do to grass, or other things, must not be magnified tenfold, as is generally the case. But by proper attention they will do no damage at all.

Before giving our rules to be observed in raising turkeys, let us draw a comparison. There are but few farmers but can raise 100 turkeys,—these 100 turkeys will weigh when fattened, in December, upon an average, seven and a half pounds each, full dressed. We say *full* dressed, for it is the practice in some places to divest the turkey of nothing but its head and feathers, and then take it to market. A practice as uncivilized as it is disgusting. These hundred turkeys then will weigh 750 lbs., which in market are equal to 1,500 lbs. of pork. But if the male turkeys are kept until February or March, they will not only increase in weight twice the amount of their feed, but the price in market will be much higher.

We will now give the rules to be observed in raising and fattening them, founded on our experience. Turkeys intended for breeders, must be kept well during winter. If put in good condition, however, in December, if takes but little feed to keep them so. Their nests for laying must be made with hay or oat straw under cover, and be well protected from the weather, and from vermin. When incubation commences, the turkey must not be disturbed, and if she does not come from her nest for food and water, she must have both placed by her on her nest. When the young turkeys are hatched, they may be allowed to remain one day on the nest, or if removed let them be sheltered in a warm place, and plenty of straw for them to set upon, for they are now extremely liable to take cold. The second day feed them with curds, or warm clabbered milk mixed with a little Indian or barley meal. They must be kept up and fed in this way for two or three days, and longer if the weather should be cold or rainy; but as soon as a warm and pleasant day comes, let them out at nine or ten o'clock, and shut them up at four, and this practice of letting out and shutting up must be followed five or six weeks, and on no account let them get wet. When a young turkey begins to droop, there is but little hope for it. There is no danger of keeping them too warm. When they are five or six weeks old, put a little grease on their heads to preserve them from lice.

At the age of six or eight weeks, the turkey is more hardy, but still should not be exposed to rains or the damp nights, for a few weeks longer. If the farmer has a plot of grass let him enclose a yard with a high fence, and crop the wings of the old turkeys, and continue to feed them with clabbered milk, and whatever else he pleases that comes from the kitchen, such as potatoes, broken bread and the like.

If he has a clover field, as soon as it is mown, let them run on it, and they will live on young clover. And as soon as the crops are off from the ground, say in August or September, let them range on the farm; but see to it, that they come to their roosting place at nights, and have water.

In December, the turkeys will be large enough to fatten, and for this purpose select as many as you please, and shut them up,—next take to the mill a few bushels of *ears* of Indian corn and have it ground—then boil potatoes, and mix the meal with the scalding water and potatoes in a tub, say in the proportion of one bushel of potatoes to one peck or more of meal, and stir them well together, then let it cool, but give it to the turkeys as warm as they will bear it, and much as they will eat, and in two weeks and a half, they will be fat enough for market, and for an alderman's dinner.

We do not take this from books, but from several years' experience. We kept an exact account of the expense of raising and fattening a flock, and at the rate of ten cents a pound full dressed, we received $72, while our costs exclusive of our milk, was less than $10. If any farmer does not wish to be at the special trouble of raising them, but should have a small flock to fatten, that have lived "in spite of wind or weather," let him adopt our rules of fattening, and he will "save much corn." On a large farm, and with a large yard and a butter dairy, with proper attention, we believe it may be made a leading business to great profit.—*N. J. Journal.*

S. Long, in the Prairie Farmer, says he once lost a number of valuable hogs soon after giving them *sweet whey.* They became swollen and died. Whey if left to sour, or mixed with sour swill, is harmless. He also cautions against giving them brine in which there is saltpetre.

PREMIUM CARROTS.

E. H. Derby, Esq., who has a farm in Newton, obtained, last fall, a premium of the Middlesex Society, for his crop of carrots. The following is a copy of his statement made to the officers of the Society.—*Ploughman.*

The undersigned claims a premium for a crop of carrots growing upon his farm the present season, at West Newton, on two-thirds of an acre. The variety is the Orange carrot. The quantity produced is seven hundred and twenty bushels, or at the rate of ten hundred and eighty bushels to the acre.

Mode of Cultivation.—The soil which is a yellow loam, was appropriated in 1844 to corn and vines, was moderately manured in the hill, and yielded a fair crop. In 1845, about May 25th, it was plowed by one man, a team of two horses, and the plow put in to the beam.

Before plowing, about 18 buck-loads of the compost described below, was spread over the field.

After plowing, the field was harrowed and carefully raked and the seed put in by a machine in drills, twenty inches apart and without making any ridges.

The field was weeded three times, and the tops covered the surface. Many of the carrots averaged from one to two pounds in weight.

Estimated Amount of Labor.

Man and team spreading manure,	$1 50
do. do. plowing,	1 50
Men and team harrowing and raking,	1 75
Sowing,	33
1 1-2 pounds of seed,	75
Twelve days' labor weeding,	12 00
Thirteen days' labor gathering with team,	13 00
	$30 83

Compost.

A compost heap formed during the fall and winter—three-fifths of which was applied to the two-thirds of an acre in carrots, and the residue to a half acre adjacent, devoted to beets, turnips, and squashes.

The compost consisted of the following materials:

3 cords of peat, at $1 50,	$4 50
4 cords of loam from old walls,	2 00
1 1-2 load of night-soil,	4 50
3 loads of salt ley, at $2 25,	6 75
75 bushels leached ashes, at 7 1-2 cts. deliv'd,	6 62
Labor making compost,	1 00
	$25 37
Deduct quantity used on one-half acre, about 2-5ths of the value,	10 15
Cost of compost for the carrot field,	$15 22

Labor,	$30 83	
Compost,	15 22	
		46 05
Estimated value of crop at the farm, at 24 cts. per bushel,		$172 80
Deduct		46 05
Net result,		$126 75

E. HASKET DERBY.

West Newton, Nov. 25th, 1845.

[Joel Hayward obtained a premium for his crop of potatoes grown on one acre of land: yield, 425 bushels. Planted in drills 2 feet apart. Land, old pasture, broken up the previous year.]

From the Albany Cultivator.

AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Mr Tucker—I was travelling through one of the best agricultural districts of the State of Few York, in the month of July, when the fields were waving with the ripening grain, and all nature decked in smiling green, promised to crown the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest.

At the public house where I stopped for the night, the conversation turned upon the subject of agriculture. I remarked to the landlord, who appeared to be a very intelligent gentleman, that the farms I had passed during the afternoon, appeared to be under a good state of cultivation, and that the general appearance, in relation to improvements, buildings, stock, &c., indicated as much thriftiness and advancement, and I thought even more, than any section of the State I had previously visited.

He replied that this was the general remark of strangers, and that it was supposed to be in advance of any other section of the State; that a very great improvement had been effected within a few years, and that it was believed on all hands, that it had been caused by the example of the agricultural school in the neighborhood.

It being the first intimation I had received that an institution of that kind had been organized in that section, or even in the State, I was induced to make some inquiry, and received a long and interesting account of its management, so much so, that I determined to visit it the next day.

Accordingly, in the morning, I drove a short distance and arrived at the agricultural school, and introduced myself to the principal, and spent most of the day about the establishment.

I found it to be a private enterprise. It had been organized about five years; the whole establishment being owned by its principal, who was a well educated, scientific, practical farmer.

The farm contained two hundred acres, all of which, except one large lot, containing 60 acres, was tilled in the very best manner by the proprietor; the dwelling-house was large, and the arrangements admirable, being sufficient to accommodate the family of the proprietor, and thirty students.

The building occupied as a school-room was neat and convenient, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed, containing, in addition to study and lecture rooms, a spacious laboratory, and all the necessary chemical and philosophical apparatus, for analyzing all the varied soils.

In another room, I observed a large and well selected library, and a well arranged and somewhat extensive geological and mineralogical cabinet.

Near the school-room, was a building for storing farming implements and tools, all of which were clean and in good order, each pupil being required keep the tools used by him in their proper places.

A field of sixty acres lay adjoining the school-house, which was divided by three alleys running through the whole, each alley being wide enough to drive a team along; the whole being then subdivided by narrow walks crossing the alleys at right angles, into plats, containing from a quarter to a half acre each.

Each student is permitted to till what land he chooses, (not to exceed three acres,) of this field, and pays a stipulated rent for the same, and is taxed a certain amount per week for board and tuition, and is charged by the hour for a team, whenever it is found necessary to use one; and has the privilege of paying three-fourths of his board and tuition, and all his rent and team hire, in grain, vegetables, &c., raised on his rented land, at a stated price.

Two professors, paid by the principal, have charge of the indoor studies, consisting of all the branches usually taught in academies, and all that appertains to agriculture; and the proprietor, as Professor of Agriculture, directs the out-door operations.

A certain number of hours each day, are spent in the school-room, and an allotted time in the field, with the principal, studying practical agriculture; the balance of the day is spent in study, work, or such amusements as are deemed proper by the principal.

The proprietor occupied enough of the ground platted, to raise a sample of all kinds of grain, roots, and vegetables, for the purpose of instructing the students as to the manner and time of preparing the ground for planting and sowing each, and the method of tilling and managing while growing, harvesting, &c.

While cultivating the sample plat, all the students work together; for this labor they are not paid, but it requires only a trifle of the whole time.

In this plat may be seen a small piece of winter wheat, spring wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, peas, beans, corn, red clover for hay and seed; clover to plow under for wheat, timothy grass, for hay and for seed; potatoes, turnips, and a little of everything.

For instance, when the proper time arrived to prepare the ground for onions, all assisted in preparing a small piece for the proprietor; there all learn how and when to prepare for their own crop: the same in planting, weeding, gathering, &c.

A nursery, consisting of the different kinds of fruit trees, is attached to the establishment: each pupil is instructed in the manner of raising every variety of fruit trees, from the seed to a bearing tree; including grafting, budding, pruning, and the best management of trees, while in a bearing state, as well as the prevention and cure of all the diseases to which they are liable.

The farm is stocked with a specimen of the different breeds—including horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c.; thus enabling the pupil to judge of the comparative merits of each.

Instructions for raising, training, and feeding horses are given; also, for raising, keeping, fattening, butchering, and packing cattle, sheep and swine; and the best method of preparing wool for market.

Convenient barns and out-buildings, for all the different kinds of stock are well arranged and kept in good order, including most admirable fixtures for poultry and bees.

It was a pleasing and noble sight, to see thirty young men leave the school-room, all at once, and step into the tool-house, each changing their shoes for a pair of thick boots, and their coats for a frock, and taking a hoe in their right hand, form in double file, in front of the building; the proprietor who had stood waiting, stepped in front, and at the word, all marched in regular order to their out-door labor, or lecture, every scholar exhibiting a healthy and robust appearance.

I was informed that some of the students were sons of wealthy men, and that others had entered the institution without any means; but had rented and tilled the more land, and had raised produce sufficient to pay the whole of their expenses, including clothing.

All the produce, not consumed on the farm, was marketed in a neighboring city.

Each pupil kept a regular entry of all the business transactions between himself and the principal, and settled every six months, which answered the double purpose of adjusting the pecuniary transactions between the pupils and principal, and also to teach them correct business habits.

It afforded me great pleasure to learn that this school had not only afforded several indigent young men the means of qualifying themselves for future usefulness, but had thus far been a source of revenue to its philanthropic proprietor.

I could readily understand how the example of this institution led to the agricultural improvement of the surrounding country, as it had daily visitors, not only from our own but the neighboring States, and fondly hoped that this example may be followed by others.

Here the village bell broke my slumbers, and I regret to add, that my awakened senses convinced me that the above is but—A DREAM.

E. C. F.

From the same.

VALUE OF COB-MEAL.

Mr Editor—It has been the opinion of most farmers, that corn-cobs were of little or no value, and they have generally thrown them aside as worthless.

The experience of some who have formerly fed corn-cob meal, and the anticipated scarcity of hay, has led nearly all of our corn-growers to turn their cobs into food for their stock.

To show something of the extent which it has has been used here I give you the following: one mill in this town, has, within the last three months ground more than 5000 bushels of cobs, besides a large quantity of corn in the ear. This fact, I think, proves quite conclusively that cob-meal is valuable as an article for food for stock. Indeed, the opinion which is expressed by those who have used it, is altogether in its favor. When they get out their corn, it is not threshed entirely clean. The cobs are kept clean as possible till ground into meal.

Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs eat it readily, without adding other grain. When fed to cattle in addition to hay, a marked difference in their condition and appearance is seen, from those fed on hay without the meal. Some feeders mix it with other grain, roots, &c., with profit. When fed with oil-cake, it is found to answer an excellent purpose, as it takes up all oil without waste.

G. W. B.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

Messrs. Editors—In reading your valuable paper, I have observed of late, several dissertations on cutting timber, which have brought to my mind some facts which may not be out of place at this time. I shall not pretend to teach on this matter, but shall state the theory of my honored sire, and my own observations.

My father was a mechanic, and worked chiefly on oak timber. He said, that "oak timber for machinery, farming tools or buildings, should be cut near the end of the third quarter, or beginning of the fourth quarter of the moon, in February. At this season, there is the least sap in the timber, and it is least liable to powder post if cut at this season of the year." He said, also, that "if cider barrels were wanted, oak for this purpose should be felled in June, when the timber contains the most sap;

because the sap in this case, when dried in the timber, serves to prevent leaks."

Now I will relate two or three facts, which seem to favor and prove that his views were right on this subject.

In February, 1792, he felled every tree for a house 30 by 40 feet, two stories high, (the trees having been previously selected,) and built the house in which we now live, the summer following. After this house had stood over forty years, it became necessary to take off the covering, and repair with new clapboards, window-frames, &c. It was found that every post, stud and sill was perfectly sound.

About the year 1810, as we were passing by an oak tree standing in the meadow, father said to me, "John, when you want a new cart, cut this tree the last day of the third quarter, or the first day of the fourth quarter, of the moon, in February," and assigned the reasons already given. I followed his directions to the letter, and the cart was made in 1819 or '20. The wheels at this time, after being used more or less for so many years, are believed to be worth more than most new ones. It is proper to remark, however, that the cart is always housed when not in use. I would also state that some of the cider barrels that my father made previous to his death, in 1812, are still in use in our family. In short, I have usually followed the above rules in cutting timber for all valuable purposes, and have never been disappointed in the results.
—*Bost. Cult.* J. M. Weeks.

PRESERVING CURRANTS.

For the last ten or twelve years I have been in the habit of preserving *green currants* in considerable quantities, for domestic use, and find them not only a luxury, but a great convenience. My mode of preserving them is simply this: I gather the currants while green, or before they turn red, put them into dry glass bottles, cork and seal them tight, then place them in the cellar, in such a position as is most convenient. In this manner, green currants have been preserved in my cellar for years. I have also preserved gooseberries in the same manner, and with equal success. I have green currant pies on my table at all seasons of the year, when other *green* fruit cannot be obtained.
—*Ploughman.* M. S. Wilson.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Aphides.—These are generally known by the names of the green fly, the black fly, &c., the latter of which are particularly injurious to beans, and some of the brassica or cabbage tribe. They are not unfrequently the cause of an entire failure of the bean crop, from which it is difficult to keep them, except by the general method of fumigation. By nipping off the tops of the plants, a vast number of these insects may be destroyed; but the most approved method of eradicating them, is to sprinkle the plants infested by them, copiously with tobacco water, or to fumigate them well with tobacco smoke.

Slugs.—Have them gathered by the hand every morning, as long as they appear numerous, carefully looking over those crops to which they are most attached. If this method be slow, it is nevertheless sure. A very certain trap for these depredators, is to make small thimble-holes, about an inch in depth, near the plants attacked; into these the slugs are certain to retreat during the day, when they may be destroyed by sprinkling a little quick lime into the holes. Market gardeners sometimes scatter the leaves of cabbages, or lay patches of straw upon the ground, under which the slugs retreat in the morning, before the effects of the sun are too powerful for them. They can then be easily destroyed.

The Rook or Cabbage Worm.—This is an underground enemy, and will clear a patch of cabbages in a very short time; a garden, however, may very soon be cleared of it. First, kill every one that you meet in digging; next, the moment you see a plant begin to lag, dig it up and take up the worm. If the worm be on its travels, you may be sure it has gone to the next plant, to the right or to the left. Pursue it both ways with the spade, and ten to one but you overtake him.—*Shilling Library.*

ONIONS.

The beds should be carefully weeded, and, when the plants are three or four inches high, thin them first to three inches, and afterwards to four, six or eight inches apart. It is important in weeding onions with the hoe, not to stir the earth much or raise it round the plants, as this will prevent their forming their bulbs properly. When the leaves begin to lose their color, then lay down the crop, which is done by bending the stems down flat, just above the bulb. The operation may be performed with the hand, but much time is saved by two persons with a pole, or the handle of a rake, each holding one of the ends, in such a manner as, when walking up the alleys, to strike the stems an inch or two above the bulb. This process, which is called "laying over," is of great benefit to all crops of onions, as the growth of the stem is thereby considerably checked, and the whole nourishment thrown into the bulb. It is particularly beneficial to the late crops in a bad season, for a stop is thereby put to the luxuriance of their growth, and they are consequently in a great degree obliged to ripen.

The month of September is the proper time to take up the full crop of onions, for after the middle or the end of that month, they will advance little in their growth: they must be spread thinly on the ground, and, if the weather be rainy, it would be advisable to remove them into a gravel walk, or to a space covered on purpose with sand or gravel, and exposed to the full influence of the sun. They must be turned over regularly once or twice a day, until they be thoroughly dried, and then stored away in any well-aired loft, barn, &c.

With the view of obtaining seed, some of the largest onions should be planted out in a rich soil, in spring. As three or four bulbs for seed occupy but a very little space in the garden, and require little or no attention, a considerable saving may be effected by the cottager, by producing instead of purchasing his seed. The stems will require supporting as soon as the seed-crown appears, and, when the bulbs are planted in rows, two stakes at the end of each row, with strings fastened to each stake, and extended the whole length of the row, on each side of the plants, will make a sufficient support. If any of the stems should happen to fall down, they may then be fastened to the strings, as, if they be allowed to lie on the ground, the seed will either vegetate or rot.—*Ibid.*

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says that in setting posts, he puts in just earth enough to stay the bottom, and fills up with small stones, pounded down.

PEAS.

Peas should always be sown in double rows, that is, two rows should be placed nine inches from each other, as by this method much ground will be saved, and they will not require more than half as many sticks as they would if sown in single rows. The sticks should generally be set when the plants are about six or seven inches high, and be of a length according to the growth of the different sorts of peas. They should also be furnished with small lateral branches, that the plants may readily take hold without falling on the ground, and should be placed at such distances that the branches of each other may meet.

When the early crops are in blossom, the leading shoots should be stopped, which accelerates the setting and maturity of the fruit. This diverts the growth into the pods just forming, and forwards them in a considerable degree. The time for stopping is just when the flowers on the lower part of the stalk begin to fade. The plants need not be shortened more than an inch or two. The plan is only applicable to early crops, as upon a large scale it would be an endless task.

The following are the relative distances at which the most approved kinds of peas should stand: The Early Frame, Hotspur and Charlton, may be sown from three and a half to four feet asunder: Bishop's Dwarf, which does not require stakes, and is a good early pea, may be sown at two feet and a half asunder, and at two inches distant in the row: the Prussian Blue, and Knight's Imperial Green, should be sown at four feet intervals, and the more lofty kinds, as Knight's Green Marrowfat and the Glory of England, at four and a half or five feet intervals. As a general rule, all peas not requiring stakes, may be at least one foot closer in the rows than those which are to have stakes.—*Shilling Library.*

CUCUMBERS.

As soon as two or three rough leaves have made their appearance, the plants should be topped, by pinching off the leading shoot, and accordingly as they make runners, they should be pegged down regularly with little hooked sticks, and rushes or straw put under the runners in order to keep the fruit free from too much damp. As the season advances, they should have a plentiful supply of water; when the nights are cold, the water should be applied in the morning, between eight and nine o'clock; but when the nights are temperate, about four or five o'clock in the evening. They should be kept free from rotten leaves; all weak, useless shoots to be cut off, and the leaves to be thinned moderately, leaving about an inch of the lower part of the leaf to the footstalk, in order to prevent the plant from bleeding or rotting. The ground should also be covered with clean straw, or other dry substance, for the vines to run upon, [and to afford a covert for insects, it might have been added—which are often quite effective in checking the too rank growth of vines, if they do not prove the death of them.] If the plants are inclined to be barren, they should be topped a second time. The short kinds are chiefly sown for pickling, but the long kinds may also be introduced, both for pickling and as a late crop for the table.—*Ib.*

The Nasturtium should be cultivated in every garden, for the sake of its beautiful flowers, if for no other purpose. Its berries are quite as good as capers.—*Ib.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, June 3, 1846.

SOWING CORN FOR GREEN FEED AND WINTER FODDER.

Sowing corn for the purpose of affording a green bite to cattle late in summer and in the fall, when pastures are liable to be short, is a practice which is fast getting into favor with farmers, and is, indisputably, a judicious measure, no less with the small farmer than with the large.

Corn for fodder may be sown at intervals from the 1st of June to the 1st of July, thus enabling the farmer to have a succession of cuttings. It will be fit for the sickle or the scythe in about eighty days from sowing. For green feed, we should prefer the Southern flat or horse-tooth variety. If the ground intended for it, was not *very* foul, we would sow *broadcast*—three bushels to the acre, which is allowing something for tribute to their majesties, the crows—who, we suspect, are more easily coaxed than driven.

Enormous crops of green corn feed have been chronicled, ranging from thirty to fifty tons per acre—but we suppose a fair yield, on land in moderately good tilth, would be 16 to 20 tons of green feed to the acre, or 4 or 6 tons of cured fodder. It seems clear that no other plant cultivated for fodder, can furnish so much and so valuable feed to the acre, and so cheap, as corn.

In regard to the kind of corn and the method of sowing, there is a difference of opinion among farmers—some contending that it pays to sow in drills, and thus admit of weeding; and some preferring the Northern to the Southern flat corn, in the belief that, though the former gives a smaller yield, its stalks abound more in saccharine matter, and are better relished by cattle, and fed with less waste.

It is the interest—we are inclined to say it is the *duty*, indeed—of every farmer, whether he is the owner of two cows or forty, to appropriate a piece of land to corn for their benefit, in the season when drought deprives them of their succulent pasture feed; and the day, we predict, is not far distant, when the farmer who *does not* thus do, will be considered, at least, an improvident manager, if not a *very ordinary husbandman*.

Respecting the sowing of corn for winter fodder, we judge from experiments made, that the practice is a good one. The greatest difficulty in the way is the *curing*. But observation and attention will overcome this. "There are no gains without pains"—(always excepting *legacies*)—and no farmer needs to be informed that corn-fodder is valuable—so much so, that his cattle would not reject it for the best hay: so, if he has corn fodder to feed, he may have hay to sell, which otherwise he would not. We set 5 tons of corn fodder and 2 tons of English hay, as fair yields, per acre, of each crop. The cost of each we will not attempt to estimate—but it appears a safe presumption that the acre of corn is more *profitable* than the acre of hay.

Just as we had turned this period, where we had intended to halt, our eye met the following from the pen of Bro. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer:

"*Sow a little Corn broadcast for your cow.*"

This is only the *caption* of the article, but as it is in itself so laconic and pregnant with import, and emanates from such an oracle of wisdom, we deem it unnecessary to add what follows.

Seed Potatoes.—A late European writer, who assumes to speak quite oracularly on the subject, says: "The practice of cutting potatoes into pieces for seed, leaving one or two eyes in a piece, cannot be too strongly deprecated. The result of repeated experiments has unanswerably proved that the plan has nothing to recommend it, but a penny-wise and pound-foolish economy. It is true that every eye possesses the germ of a perfect plant, the same as the eye of the dahlia; but every cultivator of this flower knows that, although he may get a well-formed plant and handsome flowers from a single eye, or the cutting of a dahlia, he can get a good crop of *roots* only from a perfect tuber. The grower of potatoes wants *roots*, (tubers,) and to secure these, let him plant *whole* potatoes."

We may remark upon the above, that there *has* been such a thing as good crops of potatoes being obtained from *cut seed*;—we have had such a result in our own experience, as (we dare say) have nine-tenths of our readers; and we believe it is the general custom to cut the seed;—still, we will not assume to say, with the authoritative manner of the writer of the above, (for we distrust our own wisdom on the point,) that *whole* seed *will not* give a better product than cut, nor that it *is not more* economical.

Manure Making.—Be sure to do *something*, at all opportunities, in this important business; if slighted, it will be to your loss. At every respite you can get from your growing crops, seek for ingredients to augment the compost heap. Your hog-yard was probably cleared out in April: has it been replenished with a fresh supply of peat, turf, woodland-mould, wash of the roadside, or other manure-making material? If not, let it be done forthwith. Bury some corn in the materials, and thus stimulate the operatives to work it up. Hogs are more productive property as manure-makers than as anything else; if you don't make profit out of this faculty for which they are so distinguished, it is your own fault, not theirs.

Flemish Farming.—Before the revival of agriculture commenced in Flanders, the soil was almost barren, being little better than white sand. Now, its produce to the acre, is said to be twice as great as that of the cultivated land of England. The grand maxim of the Flemish farmer is—"Without manure, no corn; without cattle, no manure; without root crops, no cattle."

☞The celebrated microscopist, Mr E. Quekett, exhibited at a late meeting of the Miscroscopical Society, London, slices of *sound* potato with the fungus in it.

We see by English papers, that early new potatoes, planted in January, had appeared in the Irish market, that were perfectly free from disease.

☞*Liebig*, the celebrated German chemist, whose name and fame is hardly less wide-spread than that of *Davy*, has recently been made a Baron, as a token of royal regard. He had before a "patent of nobility" from the hand of Nature. *She* made him great, and he has made *himself* glorious.

☞A subscriber to the Southern Cultivator says he takes *five* agricultural papers, and considers the money he pays for them "as well laid out as any other, except for the support of the gospel." We would loan that man money without requiring his note. The mere fact stated is *prima facie* evidence that he is honest and well disposed—which we sincerely wish was true of subscribers generally, and certain ones on our own list, *in particular*—whose names we may, at a future day, (unless they pay,) set forth in bold and black array!

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, May 30, 1846.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From S. Walker, a great variety of beautiful Ranunculus; Pæonies, and cut flowers.

From Messrs Walker & Co, 6 pots of Cactus.

From Messrs Hovey & Co, a great variety of beautiful Pansies.

From Jos. Breck & Co, a fine display of Pæonies, 6 vars.; Iris in variety; Lupinus grandiflora, and other cut flowers.

From Wm. Quant, fine plants of Fuchsias, Staphelia punctata, and Begonia obliqua; also, a very splendid bouquet, composed of choice green-house flowers.

From Aug. Aspinwall, a great variety of Roses.

From J. A. Kenrick, fine Azaleas, Wisteria, Laburnums, and other cut flowers.

From Wm. Kenrick, by Miss Russell, a large fanciful bouquet, two small do., and cut flowers.

From Wm. Meller, two fine bouquets, Roses, cut flowers, &c.

From J. L. Gardner, by Daniel Crowley, 12 pots of Pansies, and one splendid plant of La Reine Rose.

From Messrs Winship, one large circular bouquet, Azaleas, Spireas, Pæonies, Iris, Lonicera Caucasicum, and a great variety of cut flowers, filling one of the circular stands, and making a fine display.

From Eben Wight, Tulips.

From Alex. McLennan, Pæonies, Lupinus polyphyllus, and other cut flowers.

From W. B. Richards, cut flowers in variety.

From J. S. Cabot, Salem, splendid Pansies; Pæonies Moutan, Hissiana (new,) rosea, papaveracea, Banksia, &c.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, one large and six small bouquets, choice Tulips, and other cut flowers.

From Gustavus Gilbert, Plymouth, by E. Wight, a variety of choice Pansies.

From O. H. Mathews, by T. Needham, four very fine plants of Fuchsia, and two Geraniums—too late for competition.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

On Pansies.—Wm. Quant, E. Storer, and R. M. Copeland, Judges. The only competitors, Messrs Hovey and Daniel Crowley. The Judges award to Messrs Hovey the first premium of $3. The other Pansies were not considered worth a premium. The Judges recommend a gratuity of $2 to J. S. Cabot, for very splendid Pansies brought in after the hour; and to Thos. Needham, a gratuity of $1, for his Fuchsias in pots.

WM. QUANT, Ch'mn.

On Bouquets.—To Wm. Quant, 1st premium of $2. To Messrs Winship, 2d premium of $1.

On Pot Plants.—To Wm. Quant, 1st premium of $2. To Messrs Walker & Co, 2d premium of $1.

For the Flower Committee,
JOSEPH BRECK, Ch'mn.

FRUITS.—By Eben Wight, from Eben Capen, Dorchester, a very large and handsome specimen of Hubbardston Nonsuch Apple—but it was past eating, and had become dry and mealy.

By John F. Allen, Salem, three bunches Black Hamburg Grapes, and two Peaches.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

VEGETABLES.—From Orr N. Towne, three brace Cucumbers.

From T. H. Perkins, by Wm. Quant, two braces of Cucumbers.

From Mr Mathews, by Thos. Needham, 6 fine heads of Lettuce, and a brace of Cucumbers.

For the Committee,
A. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., *Chm'n.*

☞Rev. Bro. Beecher, of the Western Far. and Gardener, may preach till doomsday on philology, but he will never make *us* a convert to his way of spelling *acre*. Bro. Holmes: as a man of taste, we appeal to you:—Is not AKER an uncomely and barbarous looking word?

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 31.

May, 1846.	7, A.M.	12, M	5, P M.	Wind.
Monday,	25	52	68	57	E.
Tuesday,	26	53	75	54	E.
Wednesday,	27	52	55	52	E.
Thursday,	28	53	63	52	E.
Friday,	29	50	53	50	E.
Saturday,	30	52	55	50	E.
Sunday,	31	51	56	53	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 1, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 375 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 70 Sheep, and 1025 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle, (including 18 which came in at the close of the market.) unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices advanced, and we quote to correspond: Extra, $6,50—and a yoke or two at something more. 1st quality $6,25. 2d quality $5,75 a $6,00. 3d quality $4,75 a 5,50.

Working Oxen.—Sales $73, $85, $87, $90; and a yoke by Mr. Fairbank's of Dedham at $125.

Sheep.—Sales not made public.

Swine.—Old Hogs, Barrows 5c. Shoats to peddle 6. Very small Pigs 7 and 8. At retail, from 5 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed. $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The business of the week past, in Grain, has been very light, no arrivals of consequence, owing to easterly winds, which have prevailed throughout the week.

Corn—Northern. new, bushel 00 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 69 a 70—Southern flat yellow, 68 a 69—do. do. white 66 a 68—do New Orleans, 60 a 65—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a 76—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 40 a 42—Northern do. 47 to 48—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. 37 a 40—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. The prevalence of wet weather throughout the week has caused considerable inactivity, and a little decline on the common grades of Genesee, and some kinds of Western and Southern.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 50 a 4 56—do. wharf, $4 50 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 50 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 37 a 4 50—Alexandria, wharf, 4 37 a 4 50—Georgetown, $0 00 a 4 50—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $4 50 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $4 37 a 4 50—Genesee, common, cash, $4 56 a 4 68—do fancy brands, $5 25 a 5 37—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 3 75—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 25 a 3 37.

PROVISIONS. There has been but little done during the past week, and for most articles, former quotations are continued.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $8 50 a 9 50—Navy—$7 50 a 0 00.—No. 1, $7 25 a 7 50—do Prime $5 75 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 50 a 13 00—do Clear $12 00 a 00 00 do. Mess, $11 00 a 11 50—do Prime $9 75 a 10 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 00 a 00—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6¾ a 7—do South and Western, 6½ a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 a 00—Southern and Western, 6½ a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 4 a 6—do new milk, 7 a 9.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There has been an active demand for foreign wool during the past week, but the sales of domestic have been light, without any change in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 38 a 40 c.--American full blood do 35 a 37--Do. 3-4 do 30 a 32—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30 -1-4 and common do 26 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20— Do. unwashed, 10 a 11 — Bengasi do 6 a 7—Saxony, clean, 12—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 32 a 33—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 18 a 20 ; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY. 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $15 to 16.

EGGS, 15 to 18.

Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plows.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches. to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Just received per ship "Sunbeam," from Liverpool, a large assortment of Fence, Trace, Halter and Dog CHAINS, of every description.

Also, per "Mary Ann," from Liverpool, a large assortment of splendid *GARDEN SHEARS, FLOWER GATHERERS, BRIAR HOOKS, NORWAY RAG STONES,* &c. and

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO,
March 18. No. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

SLAKED LIME.

50 casks for sale at a low price, by JOHN B. HATCH, wharf at foot of Tufts' street, near Chelsea Bridge, Charlestown. March 24.

HOES,

Of different patterns, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 51 North Market street, by
April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 to 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

CLIMBING ROSES.

The subscribers have for sale strong Plants of the following superb Climbing Roses—

Queen of the Prairies;
Baltimore Belle;
Rosa rubifolia superba.

Also, Cloth of Gold and La Reine Roses, with many other new and choice varieties. JOS. BRECK & CO.
April 22, 1846.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs.) an extensive assortment of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, viz.

EARLY PEAS.

Cedo Nulli.	Prince Albert.
Smith's Early.	Bishop's Dwarf.
Early Frame.	Blue Imperial, and many
Dwarf Marrowfat.	other fine varieties.

MELONS, OF SUPERIOR SORTS.

Netted Cantaloupe,	Persian.
Black Rock.	Nutmeg.
Minorca.	Green Citron, &c.
Skillman's Fine Rock.	

Cuthill's Early Frame Cucumber, White Spine, &c.

Seymour's White Solid Celery—Large Asiatic Cauliflower.

TOMATOES.

Large Red.	Cherry, or Grape, red and
Large Yellow.	yellow, &c.
Pear Shaped.	

Broccoli, of various sorts—Early Cabbages, and every variety of Seed for the Garden.

March 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW AND CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The subscribers have just received the following Choice *VEGETABLE SEEDS,* viz:

Bailey's Superb White Solid Celery;
Do. do. Red do.;
New Transparent Yellow Endive;
Scandex Bulbosa, or Turnip rooted Chervil, (a delicious vegetable;)
German Greens, (beautifully curled;)
Couve Touchardа, (a delicious vegetable;)
Weeden's prize Cucumber, 25 cents each paper;
Cuthill's improved black Spined, do. do.
Cappell's Cream Brocoli;
Cheltenham do.; Hardy Cape do.;
Royal Queen Cabbage;
Warner's Incomparable do.;
Royal Dwarf do.;
Wellington do.;
Imperial do.;
Vanach do.; Early Hope, &c.;
British Queen Pea;
Woodford's Prolific do.;
Early Victoria do.;
Green Imperial;
Matchless Marrowfat;
Royal green Marrow;
Dancer's Monastery;
Warner's Early Emperor,—with many other choice varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 28, 1846.

SPRUCE POLES.

1000 dozen suitable for Rustic Fences;
1000 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles;
2000 Spruce Poles 10 to 30 feet in length;
For sale by
MOSES FRENCH, jr. Maine Wharf,
Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer street.
March 29, 1846. 3m.

PAULINA IMPERIALIS.

For sale by the subscribers, a few Plants of this superb Ornamental Tree at $2 each. J BRECK & CO

Guano! Guano!

The subscribers have for sale *GUANO,* of various qualities, from 37½ to $50 per ton, viz: 100 tons first quality of Peruvian, 100 do. do. do. Ichaboe, 100 do. second do. do.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. (up stairs.) Boston.

GUANO.

The cargo of the ship TALMA, from Madagas Island, will be sold in any quantity desired, put up in bags or barrels, or in bulk, if preferred. The analysis of this cargo by J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Esq., can be seen by applying to
March 18. 8w MAGOUN & SON, 66 State street.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS,

The subscribers have as great a variety of choice DOUBLE DAHLIAS, of every color and tint, as can be found in the city, which they offer at reduced prices.

May 5. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Popular Errors.—A physician of Edinburgh is the author of the following:

The husks of gooseberries are often swallowed, with the idea that they prevent any bad effects from the fruit. On the contrary, they are the most indigestible substance that can be swallowed, and pass the stomach without any change, although they cause excessive irritation, and not unfrequently inflammation of the bowels.

Many people put great faith in the wholesomeness of eating only one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. This seems a plausible notion, but daily practice shows its utter absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton, with carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse of a cut of cod or turbot, followed by a beef-steak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, *if one do not eat too much*—in this lies the error.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the sea-side, to sit till they get cool before going into the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the water if overfatigued, and after profuse and long-continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in while warm, strong and vigorous, and even with the first drops of perspiration on your brow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleeping was a lazy, reproachful practice, and that the sooner it was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food; and as some are content with one-third the food that others absolutely require, so five hours' sleep is amply sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot possibly sleep more than four or five hours in the twenty-four; and therefore, true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No man should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that it darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential to the health of human being. Without it, the body becomes infested with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt, and never used it with her food. The consequence was, she became infected with worms. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings.

Orthography Run Mad.—The following funny-graphical specimen was posted upon the door of a hotel, near New York:

"Phillipp F Phenudenschenck offers to Sal his howse hole Furnytoore on Marsh Thorsday the 26 1846—all Howse hole Furnytoor As he will sal he has got of all kint yow kon manshon—Gentil man Now is yore Time—one horse, one great stove, 3 tite barrils 3 flour barrels 1 syter barl, 3 goot ax is, 2 Ty Pots, 2 fier shoffels 1 fier Tonks—Gentil man it Most be Raty Cash The Sal will commans at 10 o'clock."

A Witticism.—A schoolmaster who had become thirsty by his exertions in the school room, opened his desk to refresh himself with an apple which he had deposited there. To his disappointment it was gone. Conjecturing that his wife had purloined it, he immediately despatched to her the following:

"Your mother Eve an apple stole;
But ate it not alone;
She gave a part to that dear soul
Of whom she was the bone.

I'd have *my* Eve at least as kind;
And therefore beg, dear madam,
You will another apple find,
And send it to your Adam."

"The more I labor," said Lavater, "the more ability and inclination I have to labor."

SUPERB VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. *Seedsmen and Florists*, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs) have now received a full supply of fresh *FLOWER SEEDS* from the most celebrated Florists of Europe, from their own garden in Brighton and from other sources, of the most select varieties—ever offered in this country. Special attention has been given by the subscribers in long practice, in improving the numerous varieties of hardy Flowers, which have so long been the object of their cultivation, and they feel assured that the seeds saved by themselves, cannot be surpassed by any other growers in the country.

Among some of the choice seeds are the following, viz:

Extra fine Verbena seeds, raised by an amateur in this country, from a bed of seedling, of 40 different varieties of every color and shade, price per package,	25
Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink seed, saved from a bed of 50 fine double varieties, (Breck & Co's. best,)	25
Extra Double Carnation seed from fine named Florists Flowers (imported,)	25
Extra double Picotee Pink seed from fine named double Flowers (imported)	25
Fine Carnation and Picotee Pink seed,	12½
Extra Double Florists Pink seed, from choice named Flowers (imported)	25
Double Chinese Imperial Pink seed, raised in this country from a bed of 50 or more fine varieties,	12
Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors, embracing scarlet, crimson, purple, rose, pink, and variegated varieties,	12½
Calceolarias, mixed varieties, from fine named sorts,	25
Pansy seed, from a collection of named sorts,	25
Geraniums, from a great variety of fine named sorts,	25
Petunia seed, from a great variety of fine mixed, variegated and other sorts,	12½
Double Hollyhock seed, in boxes containing sixteen distinct varieties,	75
German Asters, of the most improved and splendid sorts, in boxes of 12 beautiful varieties,	75
Annual and perennial Lupins, in boxes, containing 15 distinct species and varieties, many of them most superb,	75
Goodetias and Œnotheras in boxes, 10 best varieties and species,	50
Russian and other ten week stock, 20 distinct varieties,	1,00
Ditto 10 ditto ditto	50
A collection of 20 best varieties of Annual Flower seeds,	1,00
Ditto 40 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	2,00
Boxes containing a choice collection of 100 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	4,00
Polyanthus seed from fine named sorts, per package,	25
Auricula ditto	25
Didiscus cœrulea,	12½
Brachycome Iberidifolia,	25
Mimulus—8 varieties,	75
Do. single paper,	12½
Double Balsams, 10 superb varieties,	62½
Four varieties fine Candytuft,	25
Six " sweet Peas,	37
Four " wall Flower,	25
Four " Schizanthus,	25

Also, other fine varieties, too numerous to mention, embracing a rare collection of more than 400 varieties. Catalogues may be had on application.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Boston, Feb. 2.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-soil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry.

These Plows are for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture. His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.